Ibrnold Constable ICo.

COSTUMES.

Ladies' Street Gowns,

Tailor-made Suits,

India Silk Dresses,

Moire and Lace Wraps.

VISITING CAPES.

Eton Jackets,

Boleros, Mess Coats,

Plaid Golf Capes.

Cloth Driving Capes.

Broadway & 19th st.

CHANGES IN HARVARD'S BOAT.

F. Perkins Stroke and Wrightington Be

rew will begin this week in a much changed

form. Bull, who has been stroking the crew,

gives way to J. F. Perkins; Moulton is put in

Bartholomew Rochefort Riordan, formerly a

Charleston, S. C., journalist, but of recent years a cotton broker in this city, died at his residence

at 102 West Ninety-third street vesterday. He

Entering newspaper work early in life, he was associated with papers in Richmond for

a while, and then went to Charleston,

during the civil war, to work on the Mer-

cury. He returned afterward to Richmond.

and was with the Richmond Examiner. In

Company, and was a director in the Hartford National Bank, the Phenix Insurance Company, and the Smyth Manufacturing Company. He leaves four sons and a daughter.

Brennan was born in Ireland, March 7, 1950, and was brought to this country by his parents when a child. He was graduated and ordained at Seton Hall College. He was a curate at St. John's Church, Paterson, for four years, and had charges in Whippany and Morris Plains after being chaplain at St. Elizabeth's Convent in Mauison for a short time. He succeeded Father McManus as rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

Clara Ward and Her Gypay Friend.

BEHLIN, March 21.-It is antounced that the

former Princess Chimay, who was Clara Ward of

vas born in Virginia fifty-eight years ago.

ing will be as follows:

of the Warstty Crew.

way, bound in, the sick men began to talk. The Oakes left Shanghai on May 17 last year, and, after completing her cargo at Hong Kong, salled for New York on July 4. The crew were in good health, but the skipper, who had a stroke of paralysis about three years ago, was ill. The disease had affected his tongue, and he was unable to talk so that his men could readily understand him. His wife usually gave his orders

Bix days out, in the China Sea the ship was struck by a typhoon which lasted several days. The Oakes ran before the blast, which was foll lowed by another and worse blow lasting tour days. Capt. Reed had intended to come by way of the Cape of Good Hope, but he was blown into the North Pacific and so far off his course that he decided to make for the Horn. He had only a limited supply of lime juice and vegetables, but plenty of salt horse. He had expected to make the whole voyage inside of the time it actually took him to reach Cape Horn. He was held back by light airs and calms,

On Nov. 11 the Chinese cock, who had pneumonia, died. Scurvy broke out in the forecastle early in December. Seaman Thomas King died of it on Dec. 26. On Jan. 12, off the Island of Trinidad, the Oakes spoke the American ship Gov. Robie, bound from this port for Melbourne, Gov. Robie, bound from this port for Melbeurne, and obtained from her a supply of fresh provisions. Just after the Robie resumed her course, Thomas Olsen, able seaman, of Norway, was put over the Oake's side. He had died of scurvy, Thomas Judge, an Englishman, died on Feb. 17 of scurvy and cancer of the stomach. He was crasy for several days preceding his death. He was a religious man, and wrote a letter on the flyleaf of his Bible to a relative in England. He tore out the loaf, but it in an envelope and gave it to one of his shipmates with instructions to mail it when the ship got to port. The letter runs thus:

mail it when the ship got to port. The letter runs thus:
Warning to you all in belief that this Captain is giving us something to make its swell up, and I think the mate and the young Othaman at't knows something about it. And another good reason, the Captain would make a start back from me and turn white. I have very high fewer in the night and he never comes to take my temperature. He does not circ if you die, for he thinks more of a dog, for I heard him say he did not like a sailor. What is to be done with such a man? He is the came of three mon's deaths, and they were very strong men, I can tell you. Now, I think that this man and woman should abothe at large, and God knows how many more may die before we reach port. This is my curse on him and a twee. [Here the crassy seamen quotes from him and let Satan stand at his right hand. Who he shall be legical in him be condemned; and let hand he wife. Let his children be fatheriess and his wife a widow. Let his children be fatheriess and his wife a widow. Let his children be continually vagabonis. Let his prosperty be; cut off, because that he remembered not to shew merry and persecuted the poor and heedy man, that he might even slay the Stephen G. Bunker died on Feb. 4 and

Mate Stephen G. Bunker died on Feb. 4 and Seaman George King, an old Grand Army man, on Feb. 9. The other sailors were taken down, one by one, with the disease, and on March 1 only the skipper, his wife, and the second and third mates were able to work. The wife kept the log thereafter, neither of the mates being able to write because of swollen hands.



MRS. REED.

The sailors say that before the ship rounded Cape Horn the first mate tried to persuade the Captain to put into Valparaiso and get a supply of fresh food and medicines.

The Captain, they say, sailed close in toward the port, but apparently changed his mind and stood off shore again. The sailors say that their allowance of bread was reduced from eighteen ounces to elsven ounces, and finally to nine ounces, and that they had no fresh meat in six months:

he helped those on deck and I did so. It was bitterly cold and I was not prepared for the weather, but I stuck it out till my husband ran aft to see how I was getting on and gave me a chance to go below and get a big ulster of his to wrap myself in. From that time until noon I was steadily at it. The work was not very hard for me, as I am pretty strong and the ship was scudding before the gale, but I was tired before I was relieved. Then we had something to eat, and afterward I went back to the wheel. Altogother, I was at it eight hours that day."

Mrs. Reed worked day and night to help the hapless sailors. She made broths and gruels of oat meal and corn meal for them. They begged for salt meat, but as that would have increased their slekness they were not permitted to have it.

After the ship reached Quarantine Health Officer Doty disinfected the clothing of the sailors, bathed them, and, wrapping them in blankets, had them carried in strotchers aboard the steamer Wadsworth, which lended them at Clifton.



SAPT, EDWARD W. REED.

They were removed thence in ambulances to the Marine Hospital. They are Karl Fromsoldt, Jos. Robinson, Henry Gusterson, Frank Weber, D. M. Sanstrom, John Berriman, Chris Pedersen, Frank Haotle, Gus Anderson, Hans Pedersen, Frank Haotle, Gus Anderson, Hans Arrow, Albert Larson, S. A. Frazer.

The physicians at the Marine Hospital say that they have never seen sailors so badly stricken with the disease. One of the men is delirious; the others are in various stages of the disease. As soon as they arrived at the hospital they were supplied with oranges, lemons, salads, and coffee, which they consumed in immense quantities. Notwithstanding the provisions taken from the Kasbek after she was sighted the men were in a famished condition, although they say fatted meats and live fowls are still on board. Although two of the men are in a serious condition, the physicians believe that the entire twelve will recover. All last year, it was said at the hospital, there were no cases of scurvy reported in the American navy, and but three in the entire British navy of 52,000 sailors.

Aboard the ship last night were left the Captain and his wife, the two mates, and the Chinese steward and cabin boy.

Capt. Edward W. Reed was born in Pottaville, Pa., in 1836. He first went to sea as an apprentice in 1853 aboard the clipper ship Decaturand gradually worked his way up. He has been nine years in command of the Oakes, and before that was four years in her sister ship, the Tillie E. Starbuck.

Captain and Mrs. Reedlive at Haverhill, Mass, where they have a married son and daughter.

Captain and Mrs. Reed live at Haverhill, Mass. here they have a married son and daughter. irs. Reed is very anxious to hear from her aughter, who was ill when last heard of, nearly

daughter, who was ill when last heard of, nearly a year ago.
Chief Engineer Stephens is proud of the little job of patching that enabled him to clear the fouled propeller of the Kasbek. He says it was "a suggestion of my own" and that it was literally adding a "wooden section to the shaft."
When the engines stopped and could not be started again the chief engineer uncoupled the propeller bast and forced it aft until the propeller shaft and forced it aft until the propeller base was clear of the stern post.
That left a space of about an inch between the separated flanges of the couplings, and into this space the Chief Engineer fitted pieces of fough oak. Then he screwed up the nuts and started the engines. It took him six hours to do the job, and the Oakes was all this while shaping a course of her own. The shaft was made an inch loager, and that inch was enough to loosen

from the tall shaft the 2%-inch bowline that had been jammed about it.

The line is still on the tall-shaft, and will be taken off to-day by a diver. The chief engineer says it's the first time he ever heard of clearing a rope-fouled propeller by lengthening the shaft. The Oakes is owned by the Starbuck estate, Louis Luckenbach, the towboat owner, agreed to buy her on her arrival at this port. It is said that he will pay \$90,000 for her.

She was insured for \$75,000. She was reinsured on March 13, at 90 guineas premium.

RERLIN'S FETES.

Features of the Celebration of the Centenary

of Emperor William L. BERLIN, March 21.-To-day's ceremonies in the celebration of the centenary of Emperor William I., which properly begins to-morrow consisted of religious services in the Emperor William I. Memorial Church, at which the Emperor was present. The Emperor was received t the Potsdam Railway station by color detachments from the various regiments, which he reviewed. After the review the Emperor placed himself at the head of the column, which marched through Koniggratzstrasse, Branden-burg Gate, and Unter den Linden to the old Kaiser Wilhelm palace, where the colors were deposited. A banquet was given at the Schloss to the royal guests.

In the evening there was a performance of grand opera at the Royal Theatre, and gala perormances at Kroll's and other theatres. All

formances at Kroll's and other theatres. All of the official and many private buildings were decorated with flags, bunting, &c., and presented a beautiful appearance.

To-morrow there will be fêtes at the various schools, followed by parades of school children, societies, guilds, veterans, &c. The parade of the Guard du Corps and the Berlin garrison before the Emperor and the royal guests will come next, the Emperor riding along the front of the troops from the Lustgarten to the Brandenburg Gate. Reaching the Brandenburg Gate the Emperor will head the march of the troops to the Emperor William I. monument, where, after the troops have been massed to the right and left, the ceremony of unveiling the monument will take place. When the unveiling occurs a salute of 101 guns will be fired and all the bells in the city will be rung.

of 101 guns will be fired and all the bells in the city will be rung.

In the evening a grand State banquet will be given in the White Hall of the Schloss, a performance of grand opera in the Royal Theatre, and gala performances at the other theatres. One of the features of the evening programme will be an illumination of public and private buildings throughout the city.

Emperor William has issued a general order that the army shall henceforth don the German cockade, which the sovereigns of the Federal States have also bestowed upon their troops as a visible injunction to defend Germany's greatness.

His Majesty has also ordered that medals bearing a portrait of Emperor William I. be made of cannons captured by German troops. These medals will be bestowed in the first instance to members of the army in commemoration of the centenary of the first Emperor William, which occurs to-morrow.

South German States Want to Know If Pruss

BERLIN, March 21 .- Does the Prussian police control the police of the whole of the German States I is a question now agitating the papers of the southern States. A debate in the Prussian Landtag on Jan. 28 opened the controversy. A member of the Unterhaus, Herr von Dallwitz. called attention to the fact that the Prefect of Frankfort was drawing an augmentation of salary for exceptional services from headquarters at Berlin. Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, explained that the Prefect at Frank fort exercised surveillance, under direction of the Ministry of Political Police, throughout nearly all southern Germany. Frankfort, as a central point, was well fitted for such surveil-

The Particularists in the southern States are wroth over the idea and are putting interpellations in their local Diets to ascertain how far the Prussian police control extends. Unity of action of the political police is a leading principle at Berlin, and the Federal Governments probably find the principle convenient.

BRONSART AND THE REICHSTAG. If He Enters That Body He May Be a Thorn

BERLIN, March 21 .- A semi-official denial was ecently given to the report that ex-Minister of War Gen. Brensart von Schellendorf would stand for the Reichstag in the Mecklenburg Gustrow district in the agrarian interest in the coming elections. The denial was made in such a form as to confirm the belief that he intends to become a candidate for some constituency. He would be a very uncomfortable critic in the Reichstag for his late colleagues, Ministers Boettlcher and Marschall von Bieberstein. He is just the man to pour out his pent-up wrath upon them, so all means are being used to influence the Emperor to prevent him from appearing as a member of the Reichstag.

Gen. Bronsart is rather out of favor with the Emperor. Count Waldersee, on the other hand, has been restored to his imperial Majesty's good graces. It is even said that the Count was consulted by the Emperor in drawing up his great naval schemes. Gustrow district in the agrarian interest in the ounces, and that they had no fresh meat in six months.

The ship rounded the Horn on Dec. 17. There were enough able-bodied men aboard to work the ship, and all the way up she sighted no land but Trinidad, and only one vessel besides the Robie. That was a Lamport & Holt steamer, which signalled her, but got no answer. Luckity the weather was mild until March.

Mrs. Reed, the wife of the skipper, is a New Hampahire woman, about lifty years old. She has followed the sea with her husband for the last fourteen years, and has been nine years with him on the Oakes. This is what she says of her trick at the wheel in a brisk gale on March 1:

"About 7 o'clock in the morning I went on deck and asked Capt. Reed if I could help him. Mr. Abrams and Mr. Ragan, the two mates, and one seaman were aloft trying to furl the maintopsaifs, and the two Chinese servants were doing their best to haul the clewlines.

"Capt. Reed asked me to take the wheel while he helped those on deck and I did so. It was bitterly cold and I was not prepared for the weather, but I stuck it out till my husband ran before the struck and the decision of the chamber from that which was recorded yesterday, when the report of the weather was the colleanues, Ministers Heichstag for his late colleanues, Heichstag for his late colleanues, Heichstag for his late colleanues, Heichstag for his late colleanues Heichstag for his late colleanues Heichstag for his late colleanues Heichstag for

cision of the chamber from that which was recorded yesterday, when the report of the Budget Committee rejecting the demands for credits for the construction of two new cruisers and a number of torpedo boats was sustained. In the mean time it is the general opinion that the Emperor will permit matters to take their natural course and refrain from precipitate action.

BERLIN, March 21.-The annual conference of the German Catholics will take place this year at Freiburg, Switzerland, and arrangements are at Freiburg, Switzerland, and arrangements are being made for a pilgrimage to the tomb of Saint Petrus Canisius. The pilgrims will as-semble in Freiburg, Baden, on Aug. 28, and after the celebration of a Pontifical mass will leave on the following day for Freiburg, Switz-erland. There will be four days sittings of the conference. Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Cath-olic party in the Reichstag, and a number of other Centrist deputies will take part.

For Delays the Umbria at Queenstown. QUEENSTOWN, March 21 .- A dense fog prevailed here to-day, which caused considerable delay to shipping. The Cunarder Umbria, from Liverpool yesterday, did not think it safe to pro-ceed for New York until about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The same line's steamer Aurania, from New York March 13, arrived off this place at about 4 P. M., but owing to the bad weather conditions she did not stop.

Germans Who Can't Live in Germany.

BERLIN, March 21.-The Government has again given notice, and German-Americans are especially advised, that Germans who have emi especially advised, that Germans who have emi-grated and have been fined or punished other-wise for contravention of the military service laws shall not be allowed to reside in Germany, except under very peculiar circumstances, a record of which must be kept in the War Office.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company will celebrate the fiftieth year of its existence on May 27 at Hamburg, and the Emperor is expected to be present at the jubilee fete. A banquet will be given on board the company's steamer Augusta Victoria.

The Pope will to-day receive a deputation from the American cruiser Cincinnati. Rear Admiral Selfridge, commanding the American Mediterranean squadron, has left Rome and gone to Naples. Prime Minister Salisbury, who is suffering from a mild attack of influenza, is making satis-factory progress toward recovery.

FREAKS FOR BARNUM.

They Come on the St. Paul-The Smallest Passenger Who Ever Crossed.

The American liner St. Paul, which got to her dock early yesterday morning from Southamp-ton, had on board two freaks for the Barnum & Bailey show. They were in charge of George O. Starr, agent for the big combination, and stood the voyage without inconvenience. One of them, a Russian pigmy weighing 64s pounds and standing only 18 inches, is perhaps the smallest person who ever crossed the western occan, not excepting babies born on the sea. He is named "Peter," but is down on the list and manifest as "Peter Adamson." "Peter" is 17 years of age, good natured, intelligent, and quite as important in his own cetimation as any 180-pound passenger on the vessel.

WILL SPAIN SELL CUBA?

REPORT THAT WE ARE TALKING IT OVER WITH DE LOME.

The Patricts Would Pay an Indomnity if Wo Would Guarantee That Spain Grant Inde-pendence to the Island—Outrages Committed by Spanish Troops in the Interior of Cuba. HAVANA, March 21.-It is declared here in Spanish circles upon the strength of private despatches received from the United States that the Administration at Washington is planning.

in cooperation with the Spanish Minister, Seftor De Lome, some solution of the Cuban problem. A mercantile firm of Havana has received communication from its correspondents at New York, which gives what the correspondents believe to be "reliable news" from Washington. The news is that the plan which is being considered by the American Government and the Spanish Minister is the old scheme of ending the war in Cuba by an indemnity to be paid by the island to Spain in exchange for the recognition

of its independence. It is added that, in the opinion of some persons well acquainted in Washington with the Spanish Minister, Spain, under the government of Senor Canovas, is inclined to offer more liberal home rule to Cuba than that contained in the last decree of reforms, instead of accepting the plan of indemnity, which means the sale of the island, and which would produce a storm of opposition in Spain against the Cabinet. The Government of Senor Canovas is not strong enough to risk the attacks of its enemies in such a settlement without imperilling at the sam time the monarchy Itself.

A great sensation has been produced by a despatch from Madrid in which it is said that Senor Sagasta, leader of the Spanish Libera party, has declared that he is willing to accept office if the Queen Regent calls upon him to form a Cabinet, and that he is confident he can extricate Spain from the grave situation in which she is at present involved, just as he saved her from the tremendous difficulties that environed the monarchy when the death of the late King Alfonso XII, occurred.

In the opinion of the more important person nere, Sefior Sagasta, rather than Sefior Canovas, is the man to accept the plan of the sale of Cube to the Cubans. The plan meets with the ap-proval of all thoughtful business men here, provided the United States would act in an intermediary capacity and guarantee the fulfilment of the compromise on both sides. The insurgents are ready to accept it. In another despatch from Madrid it is said

that the Minister of War, Gen. Agearraga, had a long conference with Gen. Martinez Campos about the war in Cuba and consulted the latter about the principal causes of Weyler's failure. All the reports from Sancti Spiritus contain terrible details about the conduct of the Spanish troops there. The city is in a state of terror, and as it is inland and the Spanish columns swarm all around it, there are no means of escape as there are at the seaports, where, when the barbarities of the troops begin, many of the peaceful residents take refuge abroad. Many Cuban families have been taken away from Sancti Spiritus by the Spanish columns, and the most barbarous outrages have been committed upon them by the soldiers.

As the trains leaving the town with troops have all been attacked and many blown up by the insurgents by order of Gen. Gomes, the Spaniards, when they wish to transfer soldiers from Sancti Spiritus to some other place in the province of Santa Clara, oblige the wives, mothers, and children of some of the Cubans who form part of the insurgent bands near by, to travel in the first and last cars of the train which are open and more exposed, therefore, to the volleys of the Cubans than the armored cars et ween them, in which the Spanish soldiers ride.

These poor women and children are conse quently in danger of being killed by the fire of hose they love. The insurgents, on seeing this device, had to suspend many well-planned attacks on Spanish military trains. Standing on both sides of the track they have challenged the Spanish soldiers to come out and fight, but the only answer they have received has been volleys from the armored cars.

Arroyo Apolo, a town a few miles from Havana,

has been attacked for the second time by the insurgents, and many of its houses destroyed. This news created a great sensation in Havan vesterday. Ramon Calleja, a Cuban prisoner of war, was

shot vesterday at the fortress of La Cabaña. He died bravely, cailing Gen. Weyler an assassin, and saying that the time is near at hand when there will be an end of Spanish crimes in Cuba. From Manzanillo comes the report of a big

The Spanish losses were 8 officers killed sixteen wounded, and 149 soldiers killed. There is not the least doubt about the victory of the Cubans, after reading the Spanish official report of the battle. The fact is confessed in that report that the Spaniards fell into a trap prepared by the

Contest for the Appointment Between Two

MALONE, N. Y., March 19.-The best office in this Congress district that President McKinley has at his disposal is the Collectorship of Customs for the District of Champlain, and a contest for it is being made. Although this district'comprises Franklin, Clinton, Essex, Warren, and Washington counties, Clinton has furnished the Collector for nearly forty years, and Franklin county now asserts her right to it. The contest in Franklin county has narrowed down to two candidates. One of them has the support of the regular county organization and the other is an anti-organization man who, since the intimation from Washington a few days ago that the President would recognize only candidates who had been properly endorsed, has been striving to prove that he is

regular." The Malone Palladium, the official mouthpiece of the regular Republican organization in this county, has already nominated Mr. Charles W. Breed for the office of Collector. Mr. Breed is a conspicuous business man in Malone, and for many years has been an active Republican worker who has never asked for office. The candidate who is opposing Mr. Breed is the same man who was sent to the State Convention n New York a year ago as one of an instructed delegation from Franklin county, and then bolt-

delegation from Franklin county, and then bolted. One of the resolutions of the convention at which he was named a delegate said:

"The Republicans of Franklin county, in convention assembled, satisfied that Levi F. Morton embodies all these qualifications, declare cordial approval of his candidacy and loyalty to it."

All the other delegates, with this single exception, voted as they had been instructed, and whon McKinley was nominated the regular organization ratified the nomination promptly, and the story of its work during the campaign is best told by the big majority that Franklin county rolled up.

In an editorial the Palladium says:

"When a man who has violated such a trust as is here indicated seeks to trade upon such violation for his personal benefit the masses of the party owe it to themselves to be against him. His success would put a promium on 'kicking' and constitute an example inciting others also to insubordination and betrayal of faith. It would demoralize the organization, weaken it, and lead to incalculable dissension and disturbance."

Spring

Must be a clean, Medicine preparation which will purify your blood, create an appetite, restore wasted energies, cure that tired feeling, nervousness, dyspepsia. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the ideal Spring Medicine. It is made well and it

makes well. Get only Hood's Sarsa-The One True Blood Purifier. Sold by drug-

gists. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, 25 cents. SPAIN'S WAR IN THE EAST.

THE PHILIPPINES STRUGGLE COSTS \$2,000,000 A MONTH.

The Insurgents Are as Combative as Ever-The Madrid Sewapapers Are Asking if All Spain's Sacrifices Are Worth While-The Patience of the People Is Exhausted.

MADRID, March 6,-El Imparcial said yesterday: "In view of the contradictory re-ports published lately as to whether Gen. Polavieja had asked for reinforcements or not, we cabled vesterday to our correspondent in Manila to see the Captain-General of the Philippines and learn the truth from him. Gen. Polavieja refused to give a definite answer: but the few words which he spoke, and the general trend of our correspondent's despate which could not have passed without the censor's authorization, show clearly enough that a large number of troops must at once be sent to strengthen our army in the Phillp

The descatch referred to says: 'In compliance with your instructions, I saw Gen. Polaviels. He refused to say anything about the necessity of sending more troops here, but expressed his belief that the military occupation of the province of Cavite and of several other regions has become indispensable. My impression is that he has already telegraphed asking for reinforcements.
"Great uneasiness prevails here. Unknown

persons are constantly arriving in the outer quarters of Manila. Natives suspected of be-ing in relation with the insurgence have also come to the inner city. As the result of this, a large number of houses have been searched and numerous persons have been imprisoned. One of the arrested is Fortunate Licerio, who used to command the insurgents in the isle of Malin. Boston, March 21.-The Harvard 'varsity

"In my opinion, the insurgents are prepar ing to cause new disturbances here. Well aware of their plans, Gen. Polavieja has ordered a battalion of marine infantry now at Dalabican to come to the capital.

Perkins's place, and Boardman at bow goes out, while Wrightington goes in. The order of row-"In the provinces also, political agitation is intense. A large insurgent band appeared to-J. F. Perkins, streke; Goodrich, 7; Thomson, 6; J. H. Perkins, 5; Sprague, 4; Hollister, 8; Moulton, 2 Wrightington, bow; Huidekoper, coxswain. very doors of Manila. They built strong intrenchments on the banks of the Nanca River, Whether these changes will last until the from which they were driven after obstinate Poughkeepsie race it is impossible to say, but it looks as though they were intended to be permanent. Coach Lehmann finds fault with Bull because he is stiff and rows short. He does not reach out far enough and does not pull through

from which they were driven after obstinate resistance. The commander of the column there asks that more soldiers, munitions, and physicians be promptly sent to him. [This is the Spanish way of reporting defeat].

"Another band, 1,000 strong, appeared on the mountains of Sibul. It is known that 250 of them are equipped with firearm. This band invaded the province of Nueva Ecija, and, is now advancing toward Cabanatuan. Several of our columns were detached to stop the enemy's advance, and a fight occurred which lasted two hours. We had three native soldiers wounded and the insurgents had thirty-two killed. The enemy is incessanily pursued in the province of Pampauga, where new bands have also appeared. There is no doubt that these insurgent bodies have been organized by agents from the leaders of the rebellion in Cavita.

"It is now avident that the insurgents are not reach out far enough and does not pull through as he should.

Young Perkins, the new stroke, was in last year's freshman boat, where he rowed especially well. He was taken on the 'varsity after the race last fall, and since then has held his own well. Under his lead a very noticeable change took place in the stroke Saturday, when the crew rowed clean through and a longer stroke. Another reason which helped on the changes was the fact that a place had to be made for Moulton, who, as substitute on last year's crew, gave so much promise. He is a strong and capable oarsman, although his form has not been finished so far. He ought to strengthen the crew considerably.

The greatest surprise about the change, however, is that Wrightington gets a seat in the boat. Boardman, who has been at bow, has been rowing in good form, but is not thought to have the necessary endurance for a four-mile race.

Wrightington is a hard and conscientions.

Cavite.
"It is now evident that the insurgents are not "It is now evident that the insurgents are not so discouraged as we thought they would be on account of or reteories at Silang and Perez Dasmarinas, which proved the uselessness of their fortifications. Neither does the shooting of their men appear to intimidate them, for they continue fighting unconcernedly. Beaten at one place, they soon raily at another. I am persuaded that war will continue with the same pertinarity even after we have captured Imus and Baccor, their two most important strongholds. The firmness of the insurgents now is an indication that the campaign will be long and difficult.

"It is best that optimism should disappear, All the troops available for fighting to-day are 13,000 men. This number will be considerably reduced, for garrisons must be left at every place we occur. It is necessary, also, to keep a large number of soldiers away from Cavice in order to prevent further uprisings, which it is feared may soon occur in several provinces. Tace.

Wrightington is a hard and conscientious worker and a rapid learner. Lehmann says he never saw a better built man for bow than Wrightington. Every one is awaiting with great interest to-day's developments.

Eleven prisoners were shot to-day (March Touching scene) occurred. One of the sol-"Eleven prisoners were shot to-day (March 5). Touching scene; occurred. One of the soldiers who were to perform the executions was overcome with emotion, and fainted shortly betore the firing was ordered. A prisoner asked permission to give a bunch of cigars to one of his executioners."

El Liberal says: "What is the truth about the Philippine rebellion? The country has a right to know the exact condition of affairs. We cannot send to the Philippines thousands of men and millions of dollars, as we have done to Cuba.

and was with the Richmond Examiner. In 1867 Mr. Riordan went back to Charleston, and with F. W. Dawson and Mr. Ben Wood established the News. In 1873 the Charleston Courier was purchased, and the News and Courier was established. In 1885 Mr. Riordan disposed of his interest in the News and Courier and moved to New York, where he was engaged in the cotton business. After a short time Mr. Riordan became a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and established with his son James the firm of Riordan & Co. We cannot send to the Philippines thousands of men and millions of dollars, as we have done to Cuba.

The patience of Spain is already exhausted. It is indispensable that the Goverament declare that truth before all our blood and all our resources have been drained.

"We have already had enough of empty words from the Government. It should not pretend that the country continues to submit to endless sacrifices for the maintenance of a war, the issue of wheth nobody can foretell."

It is not certain yet whether the Governments will finally decide to send any reinforcements to the Philippines. The expenses of the war there already exceed \$2,000,000 a month, which cannot be obtained except through loans, as all the receipts of the Philippine Treasury scarcely amount to \$11,000,000 a year. Referring to this, Col. Alas says in La Correspondencia de Espana:

"The moment has arrived for the Government to decide as to the best course to te followed by Spain in the Philippines. A lamentable marked war. It was thought that by throwing 200,000 awar, the war, would soon be brought to an end. Experience has taught us that we to an end. Experience has taught us that we George Wells Root, for more than half a cen-George Wells Root, for more than half a century closely identified with the business life of Hartford, Conn., died suddenly yesterday morning in that city. He was born in Augusta, Oncida county, N. Y., on April 26, 1826. He was educated in the schools of Mount Morris, N. Y. He was a descendant of Jesse Root, the first Chief Justice of Connecticut. Mr. Root went to Hartford when a young man and went into the jobbing dry goods business, the firm name now being Root, Childs & Co., the other partners being Harris C. Childs, Edward H. Gilman, and Harry C. Pomeroy, all of New York, the firm having salesrooms at 34 Thomas street. Mr. Root was a Republican, and was a member of the famous "Wide Awakes." He was President of the Sigourney Tool Company and the Taft

000,000 a year, the war would soon be brought to an end. Experience has taught us that we were wrong. If our display of force in Cuba, far from improving our situation there, evilently weakens the nation, is it not prudent to consider, while it is time, whether our policy in the Philippines should not be merely to keep up the struggle, without putting ourselves to a great expense, although the war may thus continue longer than is desired? Is Gen. Polaviela sure that with 20,000 more soldiers he will be able soon to suppress the rebellion? If he is not, the Government ought to think twice before it undertakes to inundate the Philippines with Spanish blood and money." leaves four sons and a daughter.

Stephen Lott Vanderveer, who died on Friday in the old Vanderveer homestead, at Sutter and Howard avenues in Brooklyn, in which he was born on Feb. 22, 1806, was a direct descendant of Cornelis Janse Vanderveer, who emigrated from Holland in 1659 and settled in Flatbush in 1677. The Sutter and Howard avenues house was located in the old town of New Lots, but the wide domains of the Vanderveer family, including over 100 acres, extended into the Flatbush and Flatbush services. Most of these lands have been sold within ten or twelve years to real estate speculators. Mr. Vanderveer was connected with the Reformed Church of New Lots since its organization, and served as Treasurer of the church for forty years. He leaves a widow, five sons, and two daughters. The funeral will be held this afternoon.

John Blddulph Martin, a well-known banker of Lower the served as the contract of the c

Spain Claims a Victory in the Philippines. MADRID, March 21 -An official report from

Gen. Olaguer has captured by assault an en-trenched position of the insurgents at Montal-ban, According to the report the insurgent losses numbered 300 killed, while the Spaniards lost only two killed and eighteen wounded.

ARREST OF A MIDWIFE. Another Mrs. Vetter Is Now Charged with

funeral will be held this afternoon.

John Biddulph Martin, a well-known banker of London, who married Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, died from pneumonia, on Saturday, at Las Palmas, Grand Canary. He was born in 1841. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford University, where he took honors in classical moderations and the degree of Master of Arts. When he left Oxford in 1863 he entered the banking business. The Institute of Bankers elected him as their Treasurer. He long made the question of the "wear and tear" of gold coinage a matter of special study. Among other posts of honor which Mr. Martin occupied was that on the Coinage Committee appointed by the Institute of Bankers. He was President of the statistical and economic section of the British Association in 1856.

Edward Edwards died at his home in Patch-Detectives Foster and Heinatz of the Fifth treet station arrested Mrs. Catherine Vetter, a nidwife, at her home, last night, on a charge of performing a criminal operation on Lizzie Me-Sonald, a young unmarried woman of 95 Third British Association in 1896.
Edward Edwards died at his home in Patchogue, L. I., on Saturday of heart disease. He was born on the island of Barbadoes in 1890. In 1893 the family settled at Bayport, L. Edwardsville, a pretty suburb of Patchogue, was in part founded by Edward Edwards. He was senior Warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Patchogue for forty years, and he built the present church edifice in 1898 and presented it to the parish. He also built the rectory in 1895 in memory of his son, Edward Edwards, Jr. He leaves two children, Emma Edwards and Dr. Lawrence S. Edwards of Patchogue. The funeral will be held from his home to-morrow.

The Rev, James J. Brennan, the rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Newark, died at his home in that city on Saturday night. Fathor Brennan was born in Ireland, March 7, 1850, and was brought to this country by his parents avenue. The complaint was made by Miss Mc-Donald. Mrs. Vetter was locked up in the Union Market station. She will be arraigned in Essex Market Court this morning. Miss McDonald says a married man is respon-

sible for her condition. She went to him yesterday and told him that she expected him to stand by her in her trouble, but he refused, telling her that she could not blackmail him.

Mrs. Annie Vetter, the midwife of 509 Fifth street, who was arrested Saturday night because of the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. Fannie Bloom of 162 West Fiftieth street, which charged her with criminal practice, was ar-raigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday. When arrested by Detective Quinn of the West Forty-seventh street station she had a satchel, which she tried to pass to her son, who accompanied her. In it was evidence of her nefarious trade. Magistrate Douel remanded her to the care of the Coroner. day and told him that she expected him to stand

West Chester to Jamaica.

McManus as rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

Mrs. Mary Skiffington of Woonsocket, R. I., died suddenly yesterday. She would have been 102 years old on April 6. She was born in Ballamore, County Leitrim, Ireland, and came to this country about thirty four years ago. Her father lived to within a few months of 100 years. Until she was 100 years old she walked to church every Sunday. She leaves three children, three grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

P. A. Ahl, ex-President of the Harrisburg and Potomac Haliroad, now the Philiadelphia and Reading Rallway, and who was founder and operator of the large fron works at Bolling Springe, Pa., and one of the leading business men of Pennsylvania, died at Newville, Pa., last night, aged about 80 years.

James R. Otton, professor of natural science in William Jewell College, at Liberty, Mo. is dead at Cairo, Egypt. He was born at Hamilton. N. Y., in 1834, and was a professor in Tennessee and Kentucky colleges before going to Missouri in 1869. He left here last month for a tour of Europe and the Holy Land. COLLEGE POINT, L. I., March 21.-New York capitalists will, it is said, shortly establish an electric ferry from the terminus of the trolley lines in West Chester, N. Y., to and from College Point. The power is to be communicated to a cable in the river to be picked up by a grip and run over a trolley wheel in the prow of the boat. The boats are to be also fitted with storage batteries, to be used in case of accident to the regu-lar motor power. Articles of incorporation

lar motor power. Articles of incorporation have been filed for such a ferry route to be combined with a railroad from Bronz Park and West Chester to Whitestone, Flushing, Jamaica, and College Point.

Filestino, L. I., March 21.—The New York and North Shore Railroad Company, incorporated last week, has made application to the Board of Highway Commissioners for a franchise for a trolley railroad through Flushing to Manhanset, Whitestone, Bayside, and Jamaica. The Commissioners will call a meeting of the citizens in Literary Hail on April 3, to sound public opinion in the matter. Sentiment toward projected lines is thought to be favorable.

HAVANA, March 21.—Charles Scott, the Ameri-Detroit, who cloped from Paris some time ago with a Hungarian fiddler named Janos Rigo and who was afterward divorced by her husband, the Prince of Chimay of Belgium, will appear on the stage at the Wintergarten in this city on April 4, accompanied by her paramous.

HAVANA. March 21.—Charles Scott, the American who was arrested on Feb. 9 on the charge of having Cuban postage stamps in his possession, appear on the stage at the Wintergarten in this charge against him. He will leave for the charge of the charge against him. He will leave for the charge of the charge against him. He will leave for the charge of th

The Nairn Inlaid Linoleum,

made in tile, wood and carpet effects, special colorings and designs for Spring, now ready.

Printed Linoleum,

made in five different grades, in Delft blue and other artistic colorings to match the latest furnishings, from 40 cents per square yard upward.

BROADWAY, 18TH & 19TH STS.

GREECE AND CRETE IN BERLIN. England Insists That Greece Have Two Weeks Notice of a Blockade of Her Ports.

BERLIN, March 21.-The understanding here s that Great Britain has insisted upon the powers according to Greece two weeks' notice before the Pirseus, the port of Athens, and the port of Volo, in Thessaly, and is not at all in favor of Russia's project that the foreign troops in the island of Crete shall attack the Greek army of occupation under Col. Vassos and compel their withdrawal. It is known here that Lord Salisbury continues to treat directly with the Greek Government, but no official opinion regarding England's action in this matter has been publicly expressed.

The unseen allies of King George at the courts of St. Petersburg, London, and Copenhagen are splendidly assisting him. Without incurring a cent of expenditure for a secret service fund, the Greek Government is kept apprised of every move on the diplomatic board, and has thus been enabled to counter the efforts of its foes at the three imperial courts. To this is largely due the prolonging of the negotiations. which from time to time have threatened to end in the most vigorous coercive measures. has definitely retired from the front, and now limits its action to following the active diplomacy of Russia.

M. Delyannis, the Greek Premier, has shown that he does not lack in courageous initiative, sometimes approaching rashness. But he is now resorting, as befits the position, to Byzantine tactics. The successive notes of his Government to the powers have continued to lead them into a series of diplomatic colloquies, the tendency of which was toward compromise, and the aim of which has been to give Greece, in the last resort, some way of retreat from a most difficult situation.

A most critical juncture of the past week was when the Russian Government, alone, or in con-junction with Austria, and supported by the approval of Emperor William, threatened to cut short all parleying with Athens and send the Russian and Austrian squadrons to the Piræus, Instructions were actually sent by Admiral Tyrtoff, Russian Minister of Marine, to Admiral Andreieff, commander of the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean, to take his squadron to the Piracus and await orders from M. Onon, the Russian Minister at Athens, who was to present an ultimatum from the three imperial powers. This precipitate action is understood to have been averted more by the representations of France than by any regard on the part of the Czar's Government for the maintenance of the

counts was bady needed. The statements from quarters friendly to Greece credit her War Office with sending to the front an effective force of about 25,000 men, including the best of the reserves. There are besides about 30,000 men under drill, but only a small portion of this force could be relied on for service in the field, though they might take part in irregular warfare. The enthusiasm of the reserves appears to have cooled down and many of them have returned to their homes. At all events they are no longer with the colors.

What happened in 1886, when the Greek army was mobilized, has occurred again. At that time there was a fair rush of men on the first cail. The enthusiasm spent itself rapidly. Out of 60,000 men that the War Office counted upon, not half came under drill, and desertions became numerous. Gendarmes and troops had to hunt up the reluctant in every district, and at one time nearly 25,000 men were on the police rolls as being wanted for evading service. The men called to the ranks may notiack patriotism and courage, but wretched payment, miserable food, and the needs of their work at home have put a strain on their patriotism.

As to the treasury, it was announced as ready for war with only 2750,000 in the chest, and no credit in Europe. The troops on the frontier are mostly barefooted and ragged.

The advices of the Vienna Correspondence Polityque, generally unbiased and fairly accurate, describe the condition of the Turkish troops on the frontier as bad, but assert that their equipment, as far as war material is concerned, is excellent. These considerations must weigh with the Greek Government in rendering it averse to risking war. These despatches last week announced a serbo-Bulgarian alliance, but king George had no liking for it. King Alexander of Servia wisited Athens, in connection with his proposed marriage to the only daughter of King George. The then Premier of Servia, M. Novakovitch, a Pan-Hellenist, projected this marrimonial alliance, but King George had no liking for it. King Al

From the Nebraska State Journal.

NORTH LOUP, March, 15.-A remarkably brilliant ball of fire was seen in the sky by brilliant ball of fire was seen in the sky by many persons who happened to be out late on saturday night. They describe it as having appeared in the western heavens and that its course appeared to be peculiarly irregular and errastic; so netimes moving upward and sometimes the reverse, while its brilliancy also varied greatly, and that it frequently threw out dazzling sheets and streaks of sparks. Its brilliancy must have been considerable, since the snow on the ground and the bright light of the moon made the evening one exceptionally unfavorable for meteoric observation.

EASTER

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42 East 14th St., Union Square. Attractive goods and low prices are offered before

removal about May 1st to the large New Store, 89 AND 41 WEST 23D ST.

Respectfully,

ANGEL DANCERS' DREAMS.

THEIR TELLING A RELIGIOUS SER-FICE ON THE LORD'S FARM.

The Breamers Called On to Turn After the Early Breakfast by Masson to Relate Their Visions, and He Tells Them Whether They

Are from Heaven or Are of the Devil The false report that a child had died last week for lack of proper care and medical treatment at the "Lord's Farm," the abode of Mnason T. Huntsman, called by his followers the "Modern Christ," brought to light a custom of the strange members of that strange band that has not yet come to public notice. That custom involves the daily telling to

Huntsman by his followers of any dreams they may have had the night before, and the inter-pretation of those dreams by him. This interpretation of dreams is regarded by those who live at the "Lord's Farm" quite as much a part of their religion as any other act in their lives. As many persons know, the "Lord's Farm" is situated about five miles from the Hillsdale station of the New York, Lake Eric and Western Railroad. It is only a short distance from Undercliff, at whose famous inn the coaching parties of the Tuxedo cottagers have been wont to stop for dinner for many years.

From the upper windows of the long, low

farm house, where the twenty-eight members of the sect find habitation, the old home of Jos Jefferson may be seen, as well as the old stone church which Aaron Burr used to attend, be cause the beautiful Theodocia Provest, whom he afterward married, sang in the choir. The present home of the "Lord's People," as

Huntsman's followers are called, used to belong to Herman Storms, and the farm which the fanatics till he bought and paid for. Storms's family consisted of his wife, Maria, his Garrett T. and Richard, and daughter, Mary. In the spring of 1887 the elder Storms was old and crippled. One day a man calling himself Mnason T. Huntsman came to the little village of Pascack to assist a local Methodist evangelist in the conduct of some meetings he was holding.

It was understood that Huntsman came from Pennsylvania. He stayed around in the vicinity of Pascack for a year preaching the Gospel and made many converts. Then he began to see visions and tell about them. The visions revealed acts in the lives of certain young men of Pascack and vicinity that the young men had preferred not to be known. Huntsman's dreams struck home and he became very unpopular. He was made the subject of much ill treatment by the young men and finally, one night, he was caught, ducked in cold water, had one side of his head and face shorn, and was then put on a train bound for Jersey City with the warning never to come back.

Huntsman paid no attention to the warning. He went back the next day. He was taken into the Storms household by young Garrest Storms, who had been converted by his preaching, and there he has stayed ever since.

How Huntsman supplanted the elder Storms as the head of his own household, how be came to be regarded as the "modern Christ" by those of the Storms family, how he gathered others around, how he and his followers have been arrested time and again on one charge or another preferred by their neighbors, the Jersey farmers, who hate them; how they have gone to prison, and how they still live on in their own peculiar way, not because of what they call the persecution of their neighbors, but in spite of it, is a story that has already been told.

It would appear that the telling and interpreting of dreams is simply an evolution in their peculiar belief. The "Lord's People" arise with the birds, when the birds have come again to Jersey, and before cockcrow, when the birds are still singing in the south.

Breakfast is seldom served later than 4 A. M. or 5 A. M., and after breakfast and before the work of the day on the farm is begun, the dream-telling and dream-interpreting is gone through with. It was understood that Huntsman came from Pennsylvania. He stayed around in the vicinity

with.

After breakfast, Huntsman draws a little back from the table and lets his keen gray eyes restfor a moment on the one who happens to sit next at table to him on his right. If the one regarded does not say anything, Huntsman's gaze faces upon the next one, and so on in order all around the table. As soon as one of the "people" begins to say anything, Huntsman exclaims:

"Praise the Lord!"

Each one at the table takes up the examination except the one who has started to speak, Then after every one has said "Praise the Lord!" in turn, the one who started to answer begins:

Lord!" In turn, the one who started to answer begins:

"A dream came to me in sleep last night. My soul is sore afflicted because I know not whether the dream was the visitation of the Holy Spirit or the evil one. Fraise be to God, who giveth us the vi-tory, if Mnason shall find that the dream was from heaven."

Then the story of the dream is told, the telling being interrupted by exclamations from Mnason such as those:

being interrupted by exclamations from Mnason such as these:

"The Lord is with thee thus far. Praise the Lord." Or: "Ah the shadow of Satin has fallen upon thee! The Lord is sorely tempting thee." Or: "Some act of thine is subject to the censure of the Host High."

When the first dream has been told and interpreted, Huntsman looks for the next, and the same form is observed and much the same exclamations may be heard.

When one of Huntsman's followers was asked on Saturday to tell something about this interpretation of dreams, she was disinclined to say anything about it.

"Well," said the reporter, "the devil must have been in the dream, or you would be willing to tell about it."

The person to whom the reporter was speak-

The person to whom the reporter was speaking was a woman before she was one of the "Lord's People," and she couldn't resist the temptation to make a correction and so she said:

"Ah! Thou are wrong in thy thinking. The Lord was good and nigh unto me in my dream. It came to me in the last watches of the night. That I know, because when I awoke from the dream the cocks were crowing. I dream that I was in a great garden, filled with flowers, whose perfume went up like sweet incense to heaven. There was the wild honeysuckle and the tulip and roses and gorgeous poppies. The music of birds of rare plumage filled my ears. I seemed to be standing alone and all about there seemed to be people lying on beds of flowers and all heavy with the wine of slumber. The person to whom the reporter was

and all about there seemed to be standing alons and all about there seemed to be people lying on beds of flowers and all heavy with the wine of alumber.

"I seemed to raise my voice in speech after awhile, and then, one by one, the sleepers seemed to awake, and as they awake their faces were bright as the face of the dawn. By and by, when all the sleepers had awakened, I thought that the most beautiful pair of white horses I had ever seen aptached to a carriage fitted with softest cushions, was driven into the garden by a blue-eyed, golden-haired boy arrayed in a livery of purest white. The carriage stopped in front of where I was standing, the youth beckoned me to enter the carriage, and I was driven away, while those I had met in the garden bade me good by with shouts and loud acclaim. Then I awoke.

"And how did Mnason interpret the dream!" asked the reporter.

"Yery wisely," was the reply, "but now I know that the Lord will soon call me hence. The dream, being interpreted, meant that I am soon to be called, the first one among our people, to go to India and tell the people there of God's goodness and God's power. The garden of the dream was simply a section of India. The people who seemed to be sleeping on beds of flowers were lotts caters, who had never heard of God. When I began to speak I gave them God's message, as he has revealed I to Mnason. Their awakening was their conversion to the true and ever-living God. The coming of the carriage, as God interpreted the dream through Mnason, was a chariot sent from heaven, in which I am to be transisted from earth to be with the Father and His angels foreyer. Of course, I shall have to leave the farm when God calls, and that will sadden finy heart, because it is with Food's love that I love my brothers and sisters here, but God's will be done."

This dream was interpreted by Mnason some time axe, but Theela has not yet goes to India.

my brothers and sisters here, but God's will be done."

This dream was interpreted by Mnason some time ago, but Theela has not yet gone to India. If she goes to India it will be the first time that one of Huntsman's followers has gone out into the world to prosslytize.

Perhaps, after all, Minison will find that God has other plans for Theela, and that she will be allowed to remain on the farm.

The house where the "Lord's People" live is kept scrupulously clean, although it does shelter so many persons. And those whom it shelters are fine specimens of manhood and womanhood, if they do live on a strictly vegetable diet and drink nothing but milk or water. The men are all large, broad-shouldered, and seem to have the strength of giants. Their hair and beards are allowed to grow until they all look like modern Samsons.

The women all have the "peaches-and-cream' complexion which women in society would give a fortune to have as a natural possession, Huntsman himself has long, light brown hair, gray eyes, and a long brown beard.

The parting of his hair in the middle and his other characteristics make him look not unlike pictures of Christ. He is now about 50 years of ags, and his hair and beard are streaked with gray.

He is short and sturdy of stature and looks as

gray.

He is short and sturdy of stature and looks as
if he might have sprung from German parentage. Sympathy with the Cubons and Greeks.

These resolutions introduced by the Rev. Arthur These resolutions introduced by the Rev. Arthur Copeland at the Geneva Interdenominational Club, held at Geneva on Monday, were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Resolved, That the members of this club, pastors of the various churches in central New York, desire to express their sympathy with the particular of club at their struggle for independence and hope that their rights as a belligeriut State will be soon recognized by the United States.

Secondity, That we express also our admiration of

by the United Natures.

Secondly, That we express also our admiration of king George and his people, worthy descendants of Aristides and Themistodies, for their noble defence of liberty and their protection of Christians against Turkish barbarism in Crete and adjacent peris.